VETERANS PARADE PRELIMINARY TO PARTICIPATION IN MEMORIAL CEREMONIES AT ARLINGTON.

CALL GERMAN NOTE YANKEES HAMMER ONLY BID FOR DELAY

British Newspapers Label It Pittsburgh Stogie Knocked Out Offensive in Ignoring American Questions.

_ATTACK ON MEGANTIC USED AS ILLUSTRATION

Standard Declares Berlin Has Discovered New Form of Diplomacy. One of Misstatement.

LONDON, May 31, 12:18 p.m. -Com-American note concerning the Lusita-

We do not know how long the war dragging out their interminable length. "The German note does not even re-

that they should be discontinued.

st as offensive is the sugges-"Almost as offensive is the sugges-tion that before the submarine can be condemned for not having given the crew and passengers time to escape it must be shown that the Lusitania was duly equipped with life-saving apwas duly equipped with life-saving apparatus, as ordered by the Titanic con-

Offers U. S. Nothing.

"In a word, the United States is offered the prospect of a prolonged controversy over points of detail, but no disavowal portation to first. of what has been done; no acceptance of the principles of naval warfare which she assumed Germany would be anxious to uphold, and not a word as to any change of mind or policy. The submarine war is to be pursued as before, and Amer-ican ships and citizens may take the

Points to Megantic. Westminster Gazette says: Whatever virtue there might have

The Daily Chronicle says: "If President Wilson accedes to Ger-

RULERS HAIL ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR

Victor Emmanuel Exchanges Greet ings With Montenegrin and British Kings.

ROME, via Paris, May 31.-Telegraphing King Nicholas of Montenegro at the ent the Italian army was about to take the field against Austria, King Victor Emmanuel said: "I take pleasure in sending to your maj-

esty and the Montenegrin people my most fervent wishes for victory." To this message King Nicholas replied:

"In the solemn moment when your giorious country begins war against our ommon enemy my heart and the hearts of my people are filled with joy to see the Montenegrin army fighting by the side of your majesty's heroic army. Both ever poured forth their noble blood for the cause of liberty—the ideal of our two

Greets British King. LONDON, May 31.-King Victor Em-

manuel and King George have exchanged telegrams of felicitation over Italy's entry into the war. The message of the Italian

king says:
"The ancient traditional friendship between the Italians and English peoples now has been strengthened by bonds of blood in a war against a common enemy. With an ardent hope for victory, I send your majesty my cordial.

with an argent hope for victory, I send your majesty my cordial and friendly salutation."

King George replied as follows:
"I have received with much pleas-ure your majesty's telegram and I cate most cordially sincerely that sentiment which you and sincerely that sentiment which you so kindly expressed. It is a source of deep gratification to me that our two countries now are closely allied in a great and noble cause against a comman enemy, and I feel complete confidence in the success of our united efforts in conjunction with those of our allies.

allies.

'I beg your majesty to accept my best wishes for your welfare and for that of Italy, the old and valued friend

SHAW AND GALLIA

of Box in First Inning of Morning Game.

VISITORS SCORE SIX RUNS BEFORE SIDE IS RETIRED

Jim Shaw made a bad start against the New York team this morning at the Florida avenue grounds and was beached before the first inning was With two strikes on Maisel the little fellow flied to Milan. Peckinpaugh was hit in the shoulder with a swift inshoot and stole second as menting on the German reply to the Cree struck out. At this point Shaw went to pieces, passing Pipp and Cook, nia incident, the Manchester Guardian nilling the bases. Hartzell slammed a single into right, scoring "Peck" and Pipp, and on Moeller's bad throw to will last, but it is clear that if Ger- the plate Cook also scored, while many has her way its end will find the liartzell got around to second. Boone negotiations with the United States walked. Sweeney singled to left, scorover the submarine blockade still ing Hartzell and Boone also scored on Connolly's bad throw to Foster, the batter pulling up at third base. Caldply directly to the American request well rolled an easy one to Morgan, who that such actions as the sinking of the let the ball slip out of his hands, and Lusitania should be disavowed and Sweeney scored on the error. Maisel The note actually has the effrontery to add that the passengers probably would have been saved had it not been for the explosion of ammunition which, it is alleged, was carried by the Lusitania, as though the submarine had torpedoed the ship without intending actually to sink her.

went to the bat the second time and ended the agony with a fly to Milan. Six runs had been scored on two hits and three errors.

After Sweeney had made his hit, Griffith decided Shaw had enough and sent Jim to the showers, calling on Gallia to ascend the mound. went to the bat the second time and

Ovation Given Connolly.

to ascend the mound.

The first round for the Nationals was unproductive of runs. Moeller struck

out. Foster died at first on Boone's toss to Pipp, Connolly walked and Milan

Tom Connolly was given a splendid reception when he walked to bat, and was again applauded when he guessed Caldwell and got a free trans-

Gallia proved a different proposition in the second round, Peck and Cree fouling out to Henry, while Pipp filed to Moeller.
Williams opened the second with

single to right, but never got further than second, as Morgan filed to Cook, Henry died at first on a grounder to Peck, and McBride gave Hartzell a risk."

The Pall Mali Gazette says:

"If the slaughter of the Lusitania's passengers is to be defended by the assertion that the vessel was carrying ammunition, we wonder what excuse is available for Saturday's attempt on the steamer Megantic (of the White Star Line). That liner, which was outward bound, cannot be worked to any theory of contraband on which Germany may have the right of murder.

"None of the quasi-logical disguises for 'frightfulness' will stretch from the stame terming. The coals went out in order in the third, Gallia grounding to Maisel, Moeller fanning and Foster fouling out to Pipp.

Yankees Get Going Again.

"Whatever virtue there might have been in the German plea that the Lustania was sunk because she was believed to be carrying ammunition is destroyed in advance by the attempt to stop the Megantic Saturday. The Megantic was outward bound from Liverpool, and certainly she was not carrying warlike supplies in that direction. She escaped because of her superior speed, and not because of any German qualms about sinking an innocent passenger ship.

The German reply to the American message is exactly what was expected. It avoids any direct answer to the specific questions asked by the United States. The German government in short, seeks to gain time."

The Evening Standard says:

"Germsny has discovered a new form of diplomacy. This consists of glaring misstatements, so readily capable of disproof as scarcely to be worth the trouble of refutation. The note to America declares that the Lusitania had guns concealed under her deck and carried trained gunners. Apart from other evidence to the contrary.

The Yankees broke into the scoring for the third time in the fourth trime in the fourth dime in the fourth dime in the fourth dime in the fourth walled and the fourth provide made a great one-handed stop and therw out Maisel, but came back with a wild throw on Peck's grounder, it have wild have wild have with a wild throw on Peck's grounder, it have wild have wild have with a splendid drive to left center for three bases, pushing Cree over the rubber. Cook was an easy out, Gallia to Williams, but Hartzell came through with his third hit, a nice single to left, that scored Pipp. Morgan three vout Boone for the third out.

In the fourth try Washington finally broke into the run column, scoring three runs. Connolly fanned, Milan walked and Williams filed to Cree. Morgan then singled to short left, and Henry followed with a clean single to center, scoring Henry. Moeller fanned for the third time, closing the inning with two on.

Joe Engel took up the fourth round. The Yankees broke into the scoring

America declares that the Lusitania had guns concealed under her deck and carried trained gunners. Apart from other evidence to the contrary. President Wilson is not likely to accept this in view of the official statement of the collector of the port of New York that no guns, mounted or otherwise, were on board.

"It is possible that Germany thinks to succeed, in this gigantic game of bluff, but that only indicates the measure of her self-deception. When Washington wants to discuss submarine attacks on neutral vessels on the plane of an international policy Berlin replies by arguments and technicalities."

Seeks Delay Only.

Caldwell Takes It Easy.

Caldwell with a long lead behind many's demand for further delay we him took things easy, but still the lournagine it will be on the condition that cals were unable to get the ball safe cals were unable to get the ball safe she stop her submarine warfare in the going out in order in the sixth. Mor-interim. The considerable time which him get a big start on Henry. Boone out Sweeney.

Johnson was sent up to bat for Engel in the seventh and responded by striking out. Moeller filed to Cree. Foster slammed a single to center, Caldwell ducking to save his bean. Connolly walked for the second time, but Boone tossed out Milan.

Hopper was the fourth twirler to face the Yankees, and one run was scored on him on three hits. Caldwell beat out a bounder to Hopper. Maisel singled to left. Peck sacrificed, Hopper to Morgan. Morgan made a nice stop and tossed out Cree, holding the runners on the bags. Pipp beat out a wicked grounder to Williams, Caldwell scoring. Pipp stole second, but Cook fanned.

In the eighth Williams fanned. Mor-

In the eighth Williams fanned. Mor-can flied to Cook and Malsel threw out Hartzell fouled to Henry in the ninth.

ut, Williams to Hopper. Maisel threw out McBride. Shanks batting atting for Hopper, singled to left foeller forced Shanks at second, Boon Moelier forced Shanks at second, Boone to Peck. Moelier stole second and third unmolested. Foster singled to right, scoring Moelier, and Foster was allowed to steal second and third. Connolly fouled to Sweeney, ending the

New York 6 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 0-11 10 Washington .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1-4 8 Batteries Washington, Shaw, Gallia, Engel, Hopper and Henry; New York, Caldwell and Sweeney.

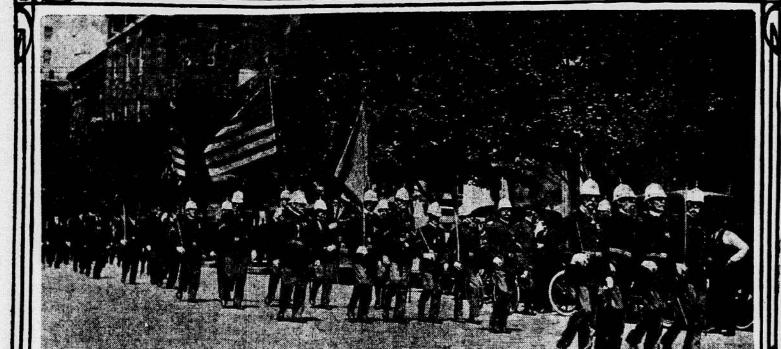
OTHER MORNING GAMES.

National League.			
Pittsburgh—	R	н.	E.
cagotsburgh			
atteries—Lavender, Standrids snahan; Cooper and Gibson.	80	a	nd
t New York—		Н.	5517

RHE Batteries—Cadore and Miller; Perritt and McLean. R. H. E. At Boston-Batteries-Chalmers and Killifer

Hughes and Whaling. American League. At Cleveland-Loudermilk, Hoch and Ag-

new; Mitchell and Egan.



War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, May 31, via London, 3:30 p.m.: Western theater of war: The French attempted yesterday north of Arras and in the forest of Le Pretre to break through our front with strong forces. At Arras the enemy worked forward on the night before last by means of sapping. An attack on our lines on the Neuville-Roolincourt front was expected, since the attempt of the enemy to force us out of our position farther north had failed. This attack was made yesterday afternoon after several hours of artillery preparation. Owing to the bravery of the Bavarian, and Rhine regiments the attack ended in complete defeat for the enemy. His losses were extremely high.

In the forest of Le Pretre the only success gained by the French was the penetration of a few advanced trenches which were weakly defended. Otherwise the enemy's attack at this point failed.

At Ostend (Belgium) a coast battery shot down an enemy aviator.

The railway viaduct at Dammerkirck was again destroyed yesterday by our artillery with a few shots. The French succeeded only a few days ago in making it ready for use after months of labor. forward on the night before last by

months of labor Eastern theater of war: Nothing of im-

portance has occurred.

outheastern theater of war: During
the battles of Peremysl German
troops pushed forward yesterday
toward the northeastern front.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, May 31, 2:41 p.m.: ing the night of May 30-31, with the exception of the check in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette to a German attack; this movement was

eastly repulsed by our troops.

The number of prisoners taken yesterday at "the labyrinth," to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast is 150, including four officers.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT. PETROGRAD, May 30, via London, May

In the Shavli (Courland) region our troops continue to press the Germans who are defending the apand Kalmy. In this region we captured, the 28th, near the village of Sawdenil, nine guns and seven machine guns and other trophies and numerous prisoners.
On the middle and lower Dubysa the

enemy renewed the offensive. Our troops, falling back beyond the river yesterday, stopped repeated enemy attempts to cross it.

attempts to cross it.

The battle in Galicia continues. During the course of yesterday we caused the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the San as far as the mouth of the Lubacsowka, at the villages of Kalnikow and Naklo, situated on both banks of the River Wisznia. Here we captured in one day as many as 3,000 prisoners, sixty of them officers, and machine guns, searchlights and commissariat stores. In the region beyond the Dniester stubborn fighting continues. The enemy, the 28th, developed his principal advance in the Hai region, where our line forms a salient angle. To resist this advance we made a counter attack. One of our battallons succeeded in taking the enemy in reverse and in driving back his forces, which were in great strength. We captured 600 prisoners, seventeen of them officers, and eight machine guns.

the Offensive, compelled the enemy to evacuate the right bank of the the other sectors on the whole front there has been no important action.

the Black sea yesterday our fleet
bombarded and destroyed an electric

power works and an establishment for the production of oil. BRITISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 31.—Communication from Sir John French, commander-inchief of the British forces on the continent:

Since my last communication of May 26 we have made a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise all has been quiet on our front. saturday one of our aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane in the direction of Moorseele, six miles northwest of Courtrai.

BELGIAN STATEMENT.

BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Havre, May 81: During the night of May 28 and the following day the enemy's artillery violent to the north and south of Dixmude. Our artillery replied vigorously and successfully. In the aftthere was fighting with hand

TURKISH STATEMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, via Berlin and Lendon, May 31:

On the front in the rear of Ari Burnu the enemy made unsuccessful efforts prevent us from reinforcing trenches we had captured in the center of his position. At Seddul Bahr the enemy seems en-

gaged in filling gaps made May 25.

Our Anatolian batteries on the Narrows violently bombarded enemy positions at Seddul Bahr today (Sunday). Nothing of importance occurred at other points. AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

on the lower Lubacsowka (Galicia)

Russian attack which resulted in

hand-to-hand fighting was repulsed.

Russian attempts to cross the River

north and south or the fortress by the allied troops.

On the Dniester and to the south there of the fighting continues.
On the Pruth line and in Russian Poland there is nothing to report.
In Tyrol the Italians resumed their artillery fire against our works on the plateau of Fongaria Lavasone. Hostille datachments entered Cortina, but fied at the first shot.

There is nothing to report from the Carinthian frontier.
In the coast region the enemy did not again attack on the height to the north of Goritz. The attempts to cross the Isonzo near Monfarcone were easily repulsed by our patrols.

ITRAILAN STATEMENT

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, May 30, via Paris, May 31,-Official dispatch from the Italian grand headquarters:

in the Giudicaria valley, on the Trenwest), we occupied an important position, the summit of Spessa, near

and all the valley surrounding that township.

On the Friuli frontier the Austrians long ago strengthened the positions on the left bank of the Isonzo commanding the passages of the river, mounting a large number of medium-weight guns. They also strongly hold several points on the right bank covering the city of Gorizia.

Heavy rains have swollen the river to abnormal proportions, causing it to run swiftly. Nevertheless our troops continue their progress with vigor. continue their progress with vigor. Their morale is excellent.

A FOREIGN CRISIS

(Continued from First Page.)

of a policy denounced throughout the civilized world.

Officials Take Gloomy View.

Official gloom over the problems before the administration was plainly greater today than at any time in the ife of the officials who control the des tinies of the nation. Few could find even faint hope that the President would be able to obtain satisfaction from Germany, much less a promise to desist from submarine attacks upor passenger vessels, the failure of which nostility to Germany. With the gathering of this dark cloud there looms in the southwest another in the shape of Mexico and her horrors. How the United States is going to avoid intervention in and war with Mexico, as a result of the warnings to be sent the Mexican leaders, could not today be forecast by the most optimistically inclined, with the consequence that Memorial day not only brought to Washington the shadows of past sorrows, but the clouds that betoken the coming of future strife and grief.

At the cabinet meeting tomorrow it is ering of this dark cloud there l At the cabinet meeting tomorrow it is spected that the warning to the Mexi-ans will be approved and forward-d to Carranza, Villa and others, but the meeting promises to develop into the most momentous held in the White House since the civil war days, if both our attitude to Germany and Mexico are upon, as is now believed will

Hope of Pacification.

Out of the dark clouds there emerged the faint hope that President Wilson has ground for belief that the Mexicans was very active. It was particularly will not defy the American warning and that they are even now ready for a genuinely sincere effort to stop the ravages of war and murder, the pestilence and hunger that overspreads the mountains, hills and valleys of that fertile country. Duval West, who went to Mexico as the special representative of the administration, is represented to be the cleverest man ever sent there, and he may have paved the way for an understanding among the leaders and for a friendly intervention by the President that will lead to a reorganized and happy Mexico.

That is what hope whispers, and a genuinely sincere effort to stop the and nappy Mexico.

That is what hope whispers, and against this hope is arrayed the knowledge of Mexican character and the almost universal belief that intervention there means a prolonged war with Mexican soldiers and bandits; virtually endless loss of the lives of American

German Note Disappointing.

The official text of the note from Germany arrived during the day and was before the President this afternoon. Of-San near and below Sieniawa failed endeavored to obscure and evade the

main issue—the questions of humanity involved—and sought to interpose technical argument on matters of law hitherto undisputed under the univer at the outset. East of the San the sally accepted laws of nations.

at the outset. East of the San the situation is unchanged. Our artillery holds under fire the railway line from Peremysl to Grodek, near Nadyka. The troops of the 6th Corps captured, the 27th, eight Russian guns.

The enveloping line around Peremysl has been pushed farther forward north and south of the fortress by the allied troops.

On the Dniester and to the south thereof the fighting continues.

On the Pruth line and in Russian Policians lost their lives, it is confidently believed in many quarters that he will order the dispatch of a second note to Berlin within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, answering Germany's relight hours, answering Germany's relight hours, answering Germany's re-

out warning while the diplomatic dis-cussion was in progress, and urgent inquiry, it is thought, will be made as to what effective measures will be taken immediately by the German gov-ernment to prevent the further de-struction of American lives and prop-erty.

No Promise Given.

Officers of the United States govern ment say the American point of view on the legal questions involved has Storo. Our artillery destroyed the never been disputed in the past by Gerarmored fort of Luserna, on the Asi-

armored fort of Luserna, on the Asiago plateau, which hoisted a white flag. Seeing this the Austrian Fort Belvedere, situated farther in the rear, immediately turned its guns against Fort Luserna. The modern work on the summit of Vezana also was completely demolished by our artillery and occupied by infantry. The latter advanced at once as far as the village of Vezana, situated below, which had hurriedly been abandoned by the Austrians. Our loss was slight.

In Cadore we occupied the defile of the Croci, the Cortina d'Ampezza walls and all the valley surrounding that township.

In the Friuli frontier the Austrians on the Asiago plateau, which hoisted a white flag plateau, which hoisted a white many or any other nation of the world in any of the essential features.

Analyzing the German accept the serious famine conditions there. Trying to Fix Blame.

Cushing, with expressions of repartion, could not aid materially in clearing up the situation, since, as was declared in the past by German accopt the world in any of the essential features.

Analyzing the German accept the serious famine conditions there.

Trying to Fix Blame.

Trying to Fix Blame.

Trying to Fix Blame.

Trying to Fix Blame.

State Department report says, "has an editorial today asking "Who is to blame?"

Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Red Cross planned today to ask President will be transferred to a place of Red Cross supplies gathered for use in Market of Says and Says and

American citizen, lost his life, was not surprising to officials, for there has been a controversy in the reports of the German government and the affi-row

German Contentions Unsound.

Germany's contention that the Lusitania was built as an auxiliary cruiser and was on the British naval list, and that it was armed with cannon was met with the statement in official quarters that the merchant ships of all nations may be commandeered by the respective governments in times of war, but the change from a peaceful merchantman to an armed auxiliary naval vessel is a proceeding of such a distinct character as to leave no doubt as to when it has taken place.

Great Britain's practice always ha been, it was pointed out, to place a commissioned naval officer in command of converted merchantmen, which are commandeered only in home ports, and commandeered only in home ports, and to equip the vessel with guns. According to the report of an official investigation by government officials before the Lusitania was granted clearance from New York, the ship carried no guns, mounted or unmounted. Moreover, there has been an agreement for several months between the United States and Great Britain that no British merchant ships leaving American ish merchant ships leaving American ports shall carry any guns.

The argument in the German note that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops and ammunition is regarded by officials as irrelevant, for they declare it is well known that no Canadian troops could pass as an organized body over American soil, and the sailing of a few unarmed individuals does not constitute an armed expedition under ish merchant ships leaving American constitute an armed expedition under international law. Neither, it is contended, has traffic in arms and ammunition been regarded as warranting the destruction of any unarmed merchantman without previous visit and search.

are destruction of any unarmed merchantiman without previous visit and search.

U. S. Law Misquoted.

As to the citation of provisions of American law on the question of carrying passengers on ships transporting munitions of war, attention was called to decisions in 1911, when the American government ruled that the federal statutes applied not to cartridges, but to self-exploding material such as dynamite and nitro-glycerin.

The German government's reference to the proposals made by the United States to secure abandonment of submarine warfare by Germany through an agreement with Great Britain whereby the latter would not interfere with foodstuffs for the civilian population of a belligerent was not expected. President Wilson has made it clear bowever, that the federal statutes with a statute of the proposals made by the United States to secure abandonment of submarine warfare by Germany through an agreement with Great Britain whereby the latter would not interfere with foodstuffs for the civilian population of a belligerent was not expected. President Wilson has made it clear bowever, that the federal to descious in 1911, when the American government's reference to the proposals made by the United States to secure abandonment of submarine warfare by Germany through an agreement with Great Britain whereby the latter would not interfere with foodstuffs for the civilian population of a belligerent was not expected. President Wilson has made it clear bowever, that the feature with a Star reporter, today in the statut with a Star reporter, today in the statut with a Star reporter, today in the clear that the press static man interview with a Star reporter, today in the statut with a Star reporter, today in the clear that the press static man interview with a Star reporter, today in the state, that the with a can government ruled that the federal statutes applied not to cartridges, but to self-exploding material such as dynamite and nitro-glycerin.

The German government's reference to the proposals made by the United States to secure abandonment of submarine warfare by Germany through an agreement with Great Britain whereby the latter would not interfere with foodstuffs for the civilian population of a belligerent was not expected. President Wilson has made it clear, however, that the issues raised by the sinkin gof the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas must be settled on their merits, entirely apart from conditions arising in the relations of the United States with other belligerents.

soldiers, and an expenditure of billion of money. Orthodox Jews Commend President NEW YORK, May 31 .- A message to President Wilson expressing recognition of "his devotion to the noblest sentiments of humanity" was adopted before the President this afternoon. Of-ficials generally read it with profound disappointment, for, they pointed out, it disappointment, for, they pointed out, it

RED CROSS TO ASK USE OF BORDER ARMY POSTS

Renewed Reports of Famine Conditions in Mexico City Reach Vera Cruz.

There has been no serious fighting in central Mexico since the repulse of Gen. Angeles, May 22, according to Gen. Obregon's reports to Vera Cruz, ers, and at times on their own behalf, forwarded to the State Department today. An effort is being made to cut

tary elements, no one of which seems capable of establishing a stable gov-Will Not Announce U. S. Course. The statement, which is to be sent to all the factional leaders, will not announce the course which the United Hogan points out that the clause of States expects to follow in case an agreement does not result, but will or the other of the following construcpoint out that conditions have become tions:

through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.; or

The advisability of placing an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico has been strongly urged as one means of putting a stop to fighting there. It has been pointed out that because of the war in Europe it would be practically impossible for the Mexicans to obtain munitions from any country other than the United States.

through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.

"(b) That the bank never at any time, either on its own account or as agent for other persons, bought or sold any stock whatever from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.

"(b) That the bank never at any time, either on its own account or as agent for other persons, bought or sold any stock whatever from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.

WAR WOULD BE CALAMITY.

Senator Smith Thinks Difference

Beautiful Day Follows Cold, Damp, Unseasonable Weather. Decoration day is proving to be

OFFER EXPLANATION | FORCE OF 650,000 TO MEET ITALIANS OF RIGGS AFFIDAVIT

Officers, Not the Bank, Had Austrians Are Offering Des-Stock Dealings Through Johnson Concern.

OUTSIDE ATTORNEYS CONSTRUE LANGUAGE

Declare Document Referred Only to Corporation and Not to Its Personnel

The report that District Attorney John E. Laskey was conducting an inquiry into stock transactions appear ing on the books of the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. in the name of the Riggs National Bank has caused the counse for the Riggs National Bank, in its suit against Treasury officials, to make statement in explanation of the stock

ransactions. The statement was prepared by for mer Senator Bailey and Frank Hogan. t contains letters written by J. J. Darlington and W. G. Johnson, prominent members of the local bar, declaring that the affidavit presented by the bank to the court recently in regard to the stock transactions on the books of Lewis Johnson & Co. was not subject

Bank Counsel's Statement. The statement by the bank's counsel

"Apropos of the publication made in n afternoon paper here yesterday to the effect that the district attorney is onducting an investigation of the stock transactions appearing on the books of Lewis Johnson & Co. in the name of the Riggs National Bank, coun-sel for the bank made the following

sel for the bank made the following statement:

"Since the issues presented by the suit instituted by this bank were submitted to the court, neither the officials nor the counsel of the bank have deemed it proper to issue any statement. The publication of the affidavit submitted to Justice McCoy at the hearing, signed by Charles C. Glover, president; william J. Flather, vice president, and Henry H. Flather, cashier of the bank, together with the affidavit of W. Morris Lammond, formerly bookkeeper of Lewis Johnson & Co., makes appropriate the following brief statement:

Explanation of Transactions

Explanation of Transactions. "The Riggs National Bank never

count in connection with Lewis Johnbank, on behalf of individual customtransacted the purchases and sales of day. An effort is being made to cut villa's communication north of Aguascalientes, Obregon said.

Persons arriving at Vera Cruz from Mexico City bring renewed stories of the serious famine conditions there.

Trying to Fix Blame.

"A leading government daily," a State Department report says, "has an editorial today asking "Who is to Blame?"

Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Red Cross planned today to ask President Wilson for authority to use army posts along the Mexican border as depots of Red Cross supplies gathered for use in Mexico.

"With government co-operation," she said, "there should be no question of our getting the supplies through to those who need them."

Will Seek to End Chaos.

From now on the administration will vigorously seek to end the server and stock through local brokers having show which was the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. There was never any concealment about the transactions thus conducted, and, therefore, never any intention, in court or elsewhere, to deny their existence. Year after year national bank examiners have repeat-divisional bank examiners have repeat-d tock through local brokers having

Intent of Affidavit.

made by Mr. Glover and the Messrs. davits of survivors over the length of time given the Falaba to transfer her passengers—a point that has never been satisfactorily established. The Falaba case, however, is only indicating the falaba case, however, is only indicating that the time has come for them dental to the American protest over the German method of conducting submarine warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare and as Duval West and other agents of the American of the American protest over the German method of conducting submarine warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital from a legal point of view as the torpedoing without warning of the Lusings of the American warfare, and is not as vital form the time has prepared on Mexico the details of his plans will not deny, and was not meant to deny, that there were no transactions between the officers of the bank and the firm of these fortificants have are replying vigorously to the Italian between the officers of the bank and the firm of the vigorously to deny, and was not It is expected that the statement will recite the conditions in the southern republic as Duval West and other agents of the American government have portrayed them, and the approaching famine as a result of pillaging and loeting of the property of the Mexican people by the military factions.

The President will point out how patiently the American government has waited for the Mexican factions to adjust the problem themselves, and how helpless the Mexican people generally have become in the hands of the military elements, no one of which seems standing the affidavit while the court hearing was still in progress and before any decision of the court on any of the issues had been rendered.

"In view of rumons, subsequent to the trial, that the affidavit was questioned and in order that the directors of the ank might be fully informed, Frank J. Hogan, of counsel for the bank, some ally days ago procured opinions from two of the leaders of the Washington bar, J. J. Darlington and William G. Johnson, each of whom says that the affidavit each of whom says that the affidavit is not only not the subject of prosecu-tion, but is not open to criticism of any kind."

W. G. Johnson's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Johnson to Mr. the affidavit in question is open to one

intolerable and must be remedied by outside influences if there are no elements in the country with sufficient capacity to wrest the republic from its own account, bought or sold any stock whatever from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson &

"A statement that the former of these constructions was that which was intended by the affidavit was made at the time of its presentation to the court and leave obtained to file it, as appears at pp. 425-26 of the stenographic record of the hearing—this statement of the sense in which the language was used being made by yourself, the attorney who drew it and by whom it was presented to the affiants.

"In my opinion, the statement in the affidavit that the Riggs National Bank

never bought or sold any stock whatever from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. and never made a short Decoration day is proving to be a beautiful one, as far as the "weather man" can make it. The sun early dissipated the damp chill which hung over the city yesterday, attributed to dominating northeasterly winds, until by noon the temperature was moderately warm.

Last night the temperature dropped to 52 degrees, an unusual temperature for the last day of May, the weather bureau stated, while not a record-breaker.

Johnson & Co. and never made a short sale of stock through that firm is insusceptible of extension to a denial of any act except transactions of that nature on its own account for its own benefit, in which it was the owner selling, or became the owner by purchase, in its own corporate right; or was in its own corporate right interested in the avails of a short sale, and that the terms of the affidavit cannot be construed as extending to such purchases or sales, if any such were made by it, as the agent or broker of any person or corporation." or broker of any person or corporation."

perate Resistance to Invasion From the South.

VALDAGNA IS OCCUPIED. SAYS A LAIBACH REPORT

King Victor Emmanuel, in Supreme Command at Front, Witnesses

Capture of Ala.

GENEVA, via Paris, May 31 Italian troops have occupied Valdagna, according to a dispatch to

the Tribune from Laibach. The troops now opposed to to Italians number, it is estimated, 650,000, with seventy batteries. Austro-German losses on the

Italian front to date are said to have been 1,800 killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 prisoners. King Witnesses Capture.

A telegram from Lugano says that

King Victor Emmanuel, who is in supreme command of the Italian forces, witnessed the capture of Ala, in the Adige valley, by his troops. A dispatch from Vienna says Baron

Ohlumecky has offered a prize of 10,000 crowns (\$2,500) to the first Austrian soblier who captures an Italian flag. According to Bern newspapers, 50

carloads of potatoes from Germany have arrived there in the last few days Strong Resistance Offered.

VERONA, May 30, via the Italian rontier and Paris, May 31 .- A battle along the Adige river began Thursday noon, when Alpine troops with infantry detachments and customs guards the latter acting as scouts and protect ed by mountain artillery, proceeded from Peri, occupying Borghetto and Avio, and attacking Ala, a town of 5,000 Inhabitants, twenty kilometers (thirteen miles) across the Austrian

frontier.

Stronger resistance was offered by the Austrians at the village of Pilcante, opposite Ala, on the right bank of the Adige, where the bridge across the river and been destroyed. The Austrians were protected by three lines of intreachments and inflicted considerable lesses on the Italians, who finally succeeded, however, in occupying the first line, and then opened a violent bombardment of the other.

Threatened also by batteries on Monte Altissimo, which might have cut off their retreat, the Austrians retired from Pilcante at sunset, leaving behind arms, ammunition and provisions. They were pursued as far as Serravalle, four miles north, and several were made prisoners.

prisonera. Italians Intrench at Ala

The Italians then returned to Pilcante

and Ala, where they intrenched them-selves, while the Austrians retired to In the mountainous region known as Sette Comuni, north of Asiago, the fighting is confined to an artillery at-tack, which has as its object the silencing of Austrian fortifications on the high plateau of Del Varone, which once conquered, would make it easier for the Italians to march against Trent along Lake Caldonazzo, or against Rovereto along the Fogliaro

The Austrian forts, most of which Flather was filed. The affidavit did not deny, and was not meant to deny, that bombardment. Most of these fortifi-

Weather Delays Operations. UNDINE, May 30, via the Italian fronier and Paris, May 31.—Operations along the Carnic mountains have been much delayed by unfavorable weather, but the Italians have bombarded Austrian fortifications on the frontier. They are advancing along the Felia river, besieging Malborgetto, midway between Pontebba and Tarvis, Far-ther south they are pushing along the Racoolana valley, threatening Predil

Military chaplains celebrated mass before sunrise today in the camps of Italian troops in the presence of soldiers and officers.

King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Gen. Brusati, his aid-de-camp, and Gen. Cadorna, chief of the general staff, visited the wounded at various points along the frontier. The first sufference of the way were greatly affected. erers of the war were greatly affected

Military chaplains celebrated mass

y the visit of his majesty. Monks and Nuns in Service. The king was received in many cases at the entrances to camp hospitals by monks and nuns, wearing on their ecclesiastical robes the same metal military stars that officers wear on the collars of their coats, showing that they are in the service of the army.

The king asked each wounded soldier of tell his experiences on the firing

tine.
The most impressive religious service The most impressive religious service was at Grado, where high mass was celebrated in the cathedral with an early medieval liturgy peculiar to that district, wherein the people joined with the priest in reciting the prayer ordered by the Pope for "times of war" in which the people are urged to perform their duties "in the name of their God, their country and their king."



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